BRITISH PACKET
AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1235.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1850. [*Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

The antagonism between the bulls and bears on 'Change has been marked this week. Consequently, the pending negotiations have been allowed to proceed without any serious attempt at getting up idle reports as to their actual state.

The House of Representatives of the Province closed its ordinary sittings on the 30th ult., with the usual ceremonies. An address from the Executive was read on the occasion, in which the House was warmly congratulated on the satisfactory condition and cheering prospects of the country. Alluding to the agitated state of Europe, General Rosas says—"Taught by the experience of the past, we pursue the slow and gradual, the only solid path of true progressive improvement. I trust that the Argentine people will preserve the good sense which characterises it, and that it will reap the reward due to its virtues. Let us render to the Almighty the most humble tribute of gratitude for keeping us safe from the misfortunes of disorder by which other parts of the globe are afflicted."

You close, gentlemen, your ordinary session, and you retire tranquil in the midst of immense glory, with the conviction that the government, will continue to uphold in a becoming manner the honour and independence of the Confederation, impressed as it also is that the first days of a nation are decisive of its futurity."

Hurra! We have the pleasure to announce the [illegible] of H. M's. packet Kestrel, bringing the ratification of the Southern convention.

We hasten to insert the following letter which reaches us at a late hour; merely premising that we see no reason to retract the opinions we have previously advanced on the subject, and that we shall avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to develop our views in the same spirit of moderation and frankness in which Mr. Hood's communication is conceived.

Buenos Ayres, 30th April, 1850.

To the Editor of the British Packet.

Sir—

I have read in the British Packet of last Saturday an editorial article upon the notice published by me on the 19th inst., relating to the Act of Parliament recently passed for facilitating the Marriages of British Subjects resident in Foreign Countries—which is, in my opinion, calculated to mislead British Subjects.

I have, therefore, to address to you the following observations in order to rectify the misconceptions contained therein, and I beg that you will be so good as to insert this letter in your ensuing number.

The present Act of Parliament which refers to all Marriages by every class of Religious Rites or Ceremony wherein one of the Parties contracting matrimony is a British Subject, provides the manner in which such Marriages are to be solemnized in future in Foreign Countries, and therefore any Marriage of a British Subject solemnized after the date of my Notice, will not be held valid in Great Britain unless the provisions of that Act have been strictly complied with.

This Act of Parliament does not, however, in any manner interfere with the Laws established in this Country relating to Marriages, nor does it in any manner require the Sanction of the Government in order to be carried into effect.

Therein nothing in the Act of Parliament which prohibits British Subjects from strictly observing the provisions of the Laws of the Country in which they reside, which moreover it is their duty to do on all occasions, nor is there anything in the provisions of the Laws of the Argentine Confederation which prevents them from complying with the tenor of the Act of Parliament.

In your therefore that a Marriage where one of the Parties is a British Subject shall be held valid in this Country and in Great Britain it will be absolutely necessary that the Provisions of the Laws of the Argentine Confederation, and of the Act of Parliament should both be strictly complied with.

It is not necessary that the Marriage ceremony should be performed by me by the 9th Section any person duly authorized to solemnize Marriages may perform the ceremony according to any form, or religion as the parties thereto may see fit, but every such Marriage must be solemnized at the British Consulate and in my presence—

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M. Consul.

We have received by the way of Chile files of California and Panamá papers. We copy the following from the *Panamá Star* of the 8th February—

The Steamship California, Capt. T. A. Budd, arrived at this port on the evening of the 4th, from San Francisco, after a passage of 20 days, with 180 passengers and about $600,000 in gold dust.

The news brought is of great interest, particularly the melancholy intelligence of the inundation of Sacramento City and the bloody affair between the Chilenos and the Americans at the Calaveras diggins.

The following items we extract from the Alta Californian—

There was a sale of 434 water lots, under the direction of the town authorities, in San Francisco on the 3d January. The aggregate amount of the sale was $1,635,130.

On the night of the 26th ult. a party of armed Chilenos, numbering some 300 attacked an American camp at the Calaveras diggings consisting of about twenty persons. Three Americans were killed, three others severely wounded, and some sixteen taken prisoners. The Chilenos said they were acting under orders from the authorities, and they took the wounded men and prisoners in the direction of Stockton, not even allowing the wounds of the unfortunate men to be dressed.

News of the affair had reached Stockton, causing much excitement, and an armed party of some 12 Americans had started in pursuit of the offenders, and it was supposed that many more would follow.

Our informant, in whom we have the greatest confidence, is apprehensive that this outrage will be the signal for a general outbreak between the Americans and foreigners in the mines. We confess we are not without the same fears, though we trust the Americans will only visit just punishment on the real offenders.

Since the publication of the above, intelligence has reached us that the Americans after much suffering were rescued, and eleven Chilenos hung.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S DEBTS—MABILLE CELEBRITIES—THE GIFT OF MADAME D——— THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Paris, January 29th.

The only great political event which her occurred during the week is the confirmation of the strange rumour which had got afloat a short time ago that the President had paid off his debts, and was standing a free man, presenting no longer a bare breast, but a wadded doublet, to the shafts of his enemies. All his bills for *lingerie*, embroidered handkerchiefs, and frilled nightcaps, for artificial flowers, and ostrich feathers, for perfumes and for jewellery, for bonnets, caps, and ribbons, have been at most religiously paid of late; and the astonishment of the Parisians is so great that they are led into calumny, and accuse poor England of having lent the money, when everybody knows that England is incapable of such an act.

But as for news; what news *can* be expected in Carnival time but that which relates to rumours of balls and festivals, masquerades, and *petits soupers?* It is a fact averred by all who have known Paris for some years that never since the Restoration have extravagance and luxury been carried to the excess to which they are now. The quantity and magnificence of the jewels which adorn the dresses of the ladies at every party has given confirmation of a suspicion which has long been rife—that of the gradual conversion of much of the property of the country into jewels, a precaution induced by the uncertainty of public affairs, and by the facility with which large fortunes thus invested may be transported in time of danger. This manner of compressing property has been found to be an improvement on the method of burying large sums of money, which had begun to be in practice just after the alarm of February, of which the fallacy has been betrayed by the unpleasant result of the will of M. de C———, who dying a month ago, left to be divided amongst his four children a fortune of one million of francs in gold, which "they would find after his death concealed in———;" here the testator had left a blank, intending, no doubt, to have it filled up at the last extremity. Death, however, overtook him unawares, and the disappointed heirs, after having incurred twenty thousand francs expense in their fruitless search, and having pulled down and destroyed a great portion of the hotel where the old gentleman resided, have been compelled to give up the task as hopeless. The old bal masque fever of 1832 seems once more to have seized upon the dancing population of Paris; and, although many of the great dancing celebrities have vanished, still others are found to replace them as fast as they disappear. Pomaré is dead; but what of that?—have we not Rigolette and the fair Frisette? Mogador—the sun-burnt Mogador—is married to an English gentleman, Sir John P., and goes to superintend the rearing of fowls and planting of cabbages in one of the northern counties of England. Hence she despatches forth the most despairing epistles to her quondam sisters in Musard and Valentino, and serious thoughts are entertained of taking immediate measures for the rescue of poor Mogador from the horrible fate into which her mistaken ambition has plunged her. To think of such a gifted creature, formed to charm the eyes and hearts of the admiring groups of Mabille and the Chaumière, being reduced to amuse the solitary hours of a fox-hunting Englishman. The votaries of the *cancan*—the partisans of the *cachouca*, revolt at the thought of such profanation of talent, and resolve at once to restore her to her throne before the end of Carnival.

Madame D., the charming actress who has lived in such quiet retirement since the death of our countryman, the brilliant and gifted S., has at length given the greatest delight to her circle by the announcement of a grand ball, to be given at Salle Tivoli, to all her friends. She is tired of mourning, and declares that she is no longer bent upon weeping for the loss of her lover, but upon avenging his memory. In the solitude to which she has devoted herself during the last eighteen months, she says she has discovered a new kind of philosophy, which teaches her that it would be much more becoming and dignified to endeavour to appease the manes of her defunct admirer by the utter ruin and sacrifice of his successors, than to spoil her complexion and deaden her bright glances by this eternal grieving at his untimely loss. Urged on by this reflection, she has forthwith commanded a carriage of novel design, indicative of the sudden compromise between her past regrets and present hopes, the ground being of the deepest black, and the panels adorned with bouquets and wreaths of the freshest roses. A gallery of carved ivory runs all round the roof, and the interior is lined with rose-coloured satin, quite en rose even to the throughout. Crowds of the fashionables of Paris have been daily at the ateliers in the Rue d'Anjou, to watch the progress of this exquisite bijou, which draws no nearer to the days of the Regent, than the Salle Mabille and the cock's-shell, with the marcassites and mock diamonds, than is becoming for the *stern* Republic, of which those virtuous and disinterested patriots, Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc, claim to be the founders.

The conjugal duel between Monsieur and Madame de B———, at which the whole Faubourg St. Germain has been acting as witness, has at length terminated to the satisfaction of all parties. Madame de B———, who but four years ago had brought to her husband youth and beauty, a high name, and splendid fortune, has been busy for the last three years and a half upon the subject of a legal separation from her spouse, and determined to arrive at this result *coûte que coûte*. The husband, however, aware of her dislike to himself, was resolved to torment her by objecting to the separation, and by constantly being on his guard before the world had managed to throw the suspicion of falsehood on all the statements of his wife, concerning his ill treatment when at home. It appears that the other day she went in her despair to consult Chaix d'Est Ange upon the best means of obtaining the long-desired *separation de corps et de biens*, and was once more disappointed by his expressed opinion that no rule could be obtained so long as there had been no positive assault and battery in the case. However, it is a well-established fact that *ce que femme veut Dieu veut*, and the little lady was not long in obtaining, by her irritating exasperating reproaches, the required grounds of separation in the shape of a good sound oath, accompanied by a box on the ear so hearty and so well applied, that it would have warranted an act of separation, both for this world and for the next. Enchanted at her success, Madame de B——— instantly ordered the horses to her carriage, and with her cap still cocked on one side from the effects of the blow, and her ringlets still all disturbed from their propriety, flew onto more to Chaix d'Est Ange, all radiant with joy, to announce the happy fact, but was once more doomed to disappointment. The cuff was given in private—there was no eye witness to the blow, no ear witness to the oath, so poor Madame de B———, absolutely furious at having suffered this indignity for nothing, drove home with rage at her heart to revenge herself upon her husband. He had just been summoned to attend the President; nothing daunted, the angry beauty insisted on pursuing him even to the Elysée. A message was delivered to Monsieur de B———, who, on learning who inquired for him, came out with a grin upon his countenance into the waiting-room, which, according to the fashion, no doubt, of his royal ancestry, Prince Louis Bonaparte provides for all who seek audience of him. No sooner did he appear than the injured lady, rushing forward with a bound, dealt him before the whole company such a smart box on the ear that it made his eyes water, and exclaiming, "Tiens, Monsieur, as the cuff you gave me this morning can be of no use to me, I return it to you, and the oath likewise, Sir." Before Monsieur de B——— had time to recover himself she had flown from the room, amid the shouts and laughter of all present, and the echoes of the brave which followed her to her carriage. The event has been the talk of every *salon*, and, yielding to the advice of friends and to shield himself from further ridicule, the discomfited husband has at length consented to the much-desired separation, to the great joy of his wife, who never thought, after all, to make her cuff so serviceable.

The departure of Viscount d'Arlincourt for Rome has been the source of much speculation and amusement. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that, guided by the Quixotic temperament which has caused him so long to maintain singlehanded the cudgels in defence of the honour and virtue of the Bourbons, he is bent upon the re-establishment of the holy order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who are to be enrolled for the defence of religion and the Pope. They are all to be of noble birth, to be either bachelors or widowers, and to take the vow of celibacy for three years; the costume to consist of a frock coat with very full skirts, composed of white kerseymere, with a cross of black velvet upon the breast, dark blue pantaloons, with a band of black velvet upon a black velvet *béret*, or toque, with no other ornament than a cross of cut steel to fasten the band which encircles the head. A convocation of the remaining members of the order of St. John was held on Sunday night, at the Salle Martel, with a view of ascertaining the resources and determination of each individual. Upon assembling they were found to be as many as fifty-four in number, out of which collection forty-two had clung to their vows through good and evil report, having been devoted to the Order in their youth by the will of their parents; the remaining twelve are all young men of good family and fortune, who have "volunteered this self-sacrifice from religious conviction. The son of one of our first commercial men, whose alliance with one of the great families of France formed the theme of so much wonder and regret a little while ago, is regarded as the chief of this Paris section. His religious enthusiasm is so great that he has proposed to devote his whole fortune to the support of the Order, and has already given security for the outfit and expenses of the other members, who, from poverty, might be detained from following the new crusade. The meeting on Sunday was a curious spectacle, and partook more of the characteristics of a religious ceremony than of a gathering together for the purpose of business. The credentials of each of the members, written on parchment, and sealed with the great seal of the Order, were brought from an iron chest and read aloud, and each one swore by the Cross to maintain, "even to martyrdom," the oaths transcribed therein. All the ancient ritual of the Knights Hospitaliers was then gone through, and the glorious Hymn of St. John was sung with as much enthusiasm as we ever have heard bestowed upon the Marseillaise. We are coming upon strange and startling

events; even the democratic faction are compelled to confess that it is absorbed by the religious movement to which perhaps itself has given rise; and it now views with wonder and consternation the total indifference with which its appeals are listened to, and its warnings regarded by those who so short a time since were enthusiasts in its cause, and who are now spending all their energy and vigour upon religious reform and religious inquiry.—*Atlas.*

(From the same.)

As our *political* situation is now sufficiently defined, and everything seems going on firmly, quietly, and steadily towards—another Revolution, let us give a glance at the state of our *moral* affairs. We have often been led into surprise that with so many changes of administration—so many bran-new Governments which come to us with all the apparent gloss and lustre of novelty, that there have never yet been one of them composed of *original* materials, but that all, let what will be their consistency, colour, and tendency, should be composed of precisely the same ingredients which have served us so long ago and our fathers before us—and in many cases, indeed, our grandfathers before them. This reflection struck me on hearing that the President, in despair at the disaffection which it had lately manifested itself in the army, had at length been compelled to seek counsel and comfort of one from whom his royal imperial and democratic predecessors had never sought this aid in vain. It had, indeed, long inspired astonishment and admiration to find a government going on without the assistance of those who had been supposed, for so many years, to be both the making and marring of every political system which has flourished and failed under their auspices. We had long been watching for the event, and when at last it was announced that the President's green carriage had been seen waiting for four hours at the gate of the little hotel in the Rue Bandrey, where the destinies of so many empires had been matured and precipitated, we felt a secret kind of triumph in this acknowledgment of the wisdom of our ancestors. The hotel in question has been resorted to by far more brilliant assemblies than the President, and in times more difficult than these, and we felt, therefore, a certain degree of satisfaction at beholding him forced to succumb to the superior genius which had wrung obedience and homage from greater minds than his. He, too, has been compelled to consult the oracle before which his uncle bowed in blind submission—feeling no shame for doing so, nor in owing subsequently, at St. Helena, that he might have avoided most of his misfortunes had he but taken warning from the answers which that oracle had given. Madame ——— is, perhaps, the most remarkable person of our times—friend, rival, and contemporary of Madame Recamier, if she did not outshine her, she has both outwitted and outlived her. And for the latter stroke of policy she takes no small credit to herself, declaring that this single circumstance will add ten years to a life already past the usual term allotted to the generality of mankind. For many years the *salons* of these two ladies had divided the society of Paris into two distinct camps. While Madame Recamier gathered round her in the dim old drawing-room of the *Abbaye aux Bois* and the *élite* of the Conservatives—of the *ancien régime*, Madame ——— has been the centre of the old republican party—not the modern *bousingots*, with their long hair, dirty beards, and greasy coats, but the staunch old republicans of '93. Her great beauty and excessively lively imagination have made her the heroine of multifarious adventures, and she has been the theme of many a poet's lay—of many a writer's homage—from the time when, in woollen tunic and sandaled feet, she reigned triumphant in the *salon* of Barras, to the hour when, in close-shaded bonnet and matronly cap, she directed the principles of the luckless Duc de Berri. Her whole life has been marked by events of the most stirring interest. It is said that she once held in her hands the destinies of France, which one single observation uttered in a moment of republican enthusiasm caused her to direct in a channel contrary to that of her own interests. When forgetful of self, intent only on the fair fortunes of the republic, she laid her hand suddenly upon the shoulder of Barras, who in the midst of the usual group of listeners and flatterers who surrounded him at his *salon* at Chaillot, was uttering some one of his smooth and oily discourses, she drew from the embroidered belt which, in her fashionable costume of *Aspasia*, she wore on the occasion, the jewelled dagger which hung suspended thereto, and, holding it over his head, exclaimed, with flashing eyes, "Dare st thou deny, Barras, that in thy soul thou would est love to be a King!" She laughed to see the sudden blushing of the cheek—the conscience-striken quailing of the eye—the change which the abruptness of the attack had caused in the countenance of Barras. He laughed, too, after a few moments, when the effect of the incident had passed away; but, nevertheless, it deprived him of his confidence, and awoke him to his insecurity; he felt that he was under the surveillance of a vigilant and unforgiving spy; his self-reliance had departed, and Bonaparte became First Consul. To this hour Madame ——— has preserved the same energy and the same integrity of principle which made her even then scorn the compromise which would have elevated her to the summit of power. She is, perhaps, the only individual now in France who has preserved the tradition of that vision of glory which danced before all eyes at the outbreak of the great Revolution; and, inspite of long disappointment, in spite of the frequent shocks which her strong faith has received by the events of the last thirty years, she is not yet awakened, but will, no doubt, continue slumbering on in this vain dream until the end. They say that she was pleased and flattered at the visit of the President. She spoke to him of his uncle, not as the great Napoleon, but as young Bonaparte, strongly advising him to avoid the rock upon which "young Bonaparte" had split. They say, moreover, that he expressed himself somewhat surprised on leaving her at the immense fund of information which she possesses concerning the state of every party, not only in France, but throughout the whole of the Continent—the varied and contradictory interests which agitate the divers courts and divide the Cabinets of Europe. All this knowledge she derives from her intimacy with the late ———, the last of the wits and diplomatic *roués*, which the vicous policy of the Restoration had forced into existence. Madame ——— herself, in spite of her revolutionary principles, possesses many of the tastes and habits which characterized the period of the downfall of the old French monarchy. For the last seven years she has received her visitors in bed, like Madame de Maintenon at Saint Cyr, or Ninon de l'Enclos in the Rue des Tournelles, and I have heard a little while ago, when Lord B——, who had all his life been manœuvring to obtain an introduction to Madame———, was at length admitted into her presence, his astonishment and admiration to find a government going on without the assistance of those who had been supposed, for so many years, to be both the making and marring of every political system which has flourished and failed under their auspices. We had long been watching for the event, and when at last it was announced that the President's green carriage had been seen waiting for four hours at the gate of the little hotel in the Rue Bandrey, where the destinies of so many empires had been matured and precipitated, we felt a secret kind of triumph in this acknowledgment of the wisdom of our ancestors. 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M. Thiers' medical advisors have enjoined strict silence, and declare that the slightest infringement of their directions will be productive of serious danger.

PASSPORTS.—The question of the passports is settled. The *Moniteur Universel* contains a circular, addressed by General de la Hitte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to all the French consuls resident in Great Britain, in which the new regulations with respect to the visits of Englishmen and of Frenchmen resident in England are clearly set down. Notwithstanding the fuss made about the matter, the improvement in the system is of no great consequence after all. It amounts simply to this, that persons coming from England to France, for a period not exceeding a month, can get, on application to the consuls of France resident in Great Britain, a document which, instead of being called a passport, is called a *passe*. For this *passe* they are to pay the sum of 5*s.*, which is the sum they now pay for passports: but the advantages of the *passe* is that it does not require to be exchanged on entering France for a *passport provisoire*, and that on quitting France it does not require to be visé by the Prefect of Police or the English Ambassador. This plan is very far from being an abolition of the passport system altogether. Englishmen intending to visit France must still go to the French consul at London, Liverpool, Hull, or wherever else they may be starting from, to demand a *passe*. Moreover, they must pay five shillings for it. Now, as this *passe* is expressly limited to one month, it follows that a person visiting France six times in the course of the year must, in the first place, make six trips to the consul, and pay six times five shillings. This makes the *passe* decidedly less convenient than the ordinary passport, which is good for a year, or even longer, and which, till very lately, was always given *gratis* at the French Embassy in London.

MARRIAGE OF M. PROUDHON.—The friends and admirers of M. Proudhon will learn with dismay the total abandonment, so far as practice is concerned, of the former principles of that great Socialist. M. Proudhon is no longer the deadly enemy of family and property. He has taken unto himself a wife; and rumour adds that the natural gifts and graces of the lady are not the sole weapons with which the heart of the prophet of Socialism has been vanquished, but that a good dowry is thrown into the scale. Madame Proudhon is, it appears, the daughter of a woman in the Rue St. Denis. On this important subject the *Evénement* observes:—"It is said that M. Proudhon, who had obtained his liberty for twenty-four hours for the celebration of the marriage, had remained at large a day beyond his permission, and that the police were in alarm when the prophet of Socialism quietly returned to the prison." Madame Proudhon has taken a small apartment in front of the prison, and visits her husband as often as the regulations of the prison permit.

LORD JEFFREY.—We have to announce the decease of this celebrated literary and legal character, who expired at Edinburgh at six o'clock on Saturday evening last. The deceased was son of the late George Jeffrey, Esq., one of the deputy clerks of session in Scotland. He was born on the 23d of October, 1773, and received the rudiments of his education at the High School of his native city. In 1787 he was entered at the University of Glasgow, and after having remained there four years, he removed to Oxford, and was admitted of Queen's College of that university in 1791, and was called to the bar in 1795. In acuteness, promptness, and clearness—in the art of illustrating, stating, and arranging—in extent of legal knowledge—in sparkling wit, keen satire, and strong and flowing eloquence, he had few equals in the courts of Scotland. It was, however, as a literary character that the deceased was more generally known to the public, to whom his name is chiefly familiar as having been one of the earliest and leading contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*. Of that journal he was not only one of the projectors, but after the first year during which it was conducted by the celebrated Sydney Smith, it came under Mr Jeffrey's entire control. In 1821 Mr. Jeffrey had been chosen Lord Rector of Glasgow University, and in 1828 he became Dean of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, on which occasion, we believe, he resigned his editorship of the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1836, on the accession of the Whigs to power, and of Lord Brougham to the Chancellorship, Mr. Jeffrey became Lord Advocate of Scotland, and took his place in the Imperial Parliament. The writer of the "Sketches of the Scottish Bar" describes him thus:—"In person the subject of our memoir was of low stature; but his figure, which he tried to set off to the best advantage, was elegant and well proportioned. His features were continually varying in expression, and were said to have baffled our best artists. The face was rather elongated, the chin deficient, the mouth well formed, with a mingled expression of determination, sentiment, and arched mockery. The eye was the most peculiar feature of the countenance: it was large and sparkling, but with a want of transparency." The duel between the deceased and Mr. Moore, the poet, and the lines to which it gave rise in Lord Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," are too well known to require more than a mere mention of the fact. The deceased was twice married—first, in 1801, to Miss Wilson, who bore him no children; and secondly, in 1814, to the daughter of Mr. Wilkes, of New York, grand niece of the notorious John Wilkes by whom he has left issue.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARCTIC DISCOVERY SHIPS.

The announcement was made in the *Atlas* some time since that the expedition would have Woolwich on the 10 inst., and at an early hour on Thursday morning all was bustle and anxiety on board the ships. The previous week had been spent in active preparations for the departure, stores of all descriptions, important of every kind suitable to the latitude, cases of presents for the Esquimaux Indians, gunpowder, sugar, tea, rum, and all other essentials against the effects of intense cold and hunger, being poured in abundance on board the vessels. The day previous had been spent in testing the properties of various small baloons, which their inventors wished to be taken with the expedition for the purpose of being committed to the winds of heaven. In the hope that some of them might be wafted to the spot where Sir John Franklin and his comrades are haply pent up.

All things being in readiness, the Enterprise, Captain Collinson, C. B., and the Investigator, Commander M'Clure, slipped from their moorings about nine o'clock on Thursday. The scene was a most imposing one, and will long live in the remembrance of the thousands who witnessed it, many of whom were seen to shed tears. On the wharf were assembled Captain Horatio Austen, C.B., acting superintendent of Woolwich Dock-yard; the principal officers of the yard, the band of the dock-yard battalion, and the whole of the artisans and labourers both of the dock-yard and factory, amounting to about 1,800 men. The Fisguard flag ship manned her yards and hoisted her colours. The monkey steam-tug, took the Enterprise in tow, and the Investigator was taken in tow by the Lightning steam-yatch. As the vessels started, the band of the battalion struck up the "National Anthem," followed by other appropriate airs, and seconded as the ships dropt down the stream by unanimous cheers from the assembled multitude.

The ships proceeded to Greenhithe to have their companies adjusted, and will leave this (Saturday) morning for Devonport, where their final orders will await them. At twelve o'clock the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir F. Baring, M. P., Rear-Admiral Dundas, C. B., M. P., Admiral Berkeley, M. P., C. B. Captain Lord John Hay, Sir Baldwin Walker, K. C. B., Surveyor of the Navy, and a party of ladies arrived at the dock yard and proceeded to Greenhithe, where they inspected the discovery ships, and remained some time on board. Among this distinguished party was Lady Franklin.

M. Thiers is suffering from an inflammation in his tongue which has excited the serious apprehensions of his friends, with whom lately he can only communicate by writing. On Monday night, he was unable to attend the projected meeting of the Club of the Conseil d'Etat, which was accordingly postponed. Should M. Thiers have the misfortune to lose his speech, France will afford the singular spectacle of having one of her greatest statesmen dumb, and her greatest historian, M. Thierry, stone blind.

AMOUNT OF PRODUCE Shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 1st to 30th April 1848.

| Number of vessels | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1

MERCHANT VESSELS

FROM SEA IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON THURSDAY LAST.

For arrivals and sailings of Friday see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels and Captains Names.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations, &c
	NATIONAL.			
Sept.	26 Brig Guillermo, Christian F. Wiegmeyer	217	Visser, Deetjen & Hughes	Antwerp
Feb.	21 Brig Nancia, Martin	236	George Rick & Co.	Antwerp.
March	16 Brig Vuelta de Obligado, Hermann Paulsen	194	Anthoine, P. Legier	California
"	28 Brig General Belgrano, Juan Garrido	209	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	England
April	3 Brig Mentor, L. C. Nielsen	241	Jacob Parravicini	
	BRITISH			
January	22 Schooner Zante Packet, T. Fudge	197	Samuel Hesse	England.
"	28 Brig William Tucker, John Good	165	James C. Thompson	Liverpool.
Feb.	3 Barque G. F. J., B. Llewellyn	252	Samuel it. Hale	California.
"	4 Brig Plata, Richard Bird Pringle	249	Briscoe, & Co.	Liverpool.
"	9 Brigantine Balkan, Charles T. Sloman	192	Barber & Orr	London.
"	10 Brigantine Light of the Harem, Royal	175	Phillips, Tomkinson and Co.	England
"	11 Brig United, J. P. Renouf	208	Egg, Krutsch & Co.	London.
"	12 Brig Catherine Ewan, George Dow	232	George Dow &	California.
"	12 Brig Caroline Wood, Matthew Russell	245	John Best & Brothers	Liverpool.
"	14 Brig Wilson Wood, Matthew Russell	247	Hughes Brothers	England.
"	21 Brig Chase, George Notie	243	De Lisle Brothers & Co.	Do.
March	10 Brig Ada, J. Amy	250	De Lisle Brothers & Co.	London.
"	10 Brig Ottowa, Urquhart	250	Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres	England
"	11 Schooner Queen of the West, S. Tregarthen	199	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Do.
"	16 Brig Agile, J. Small	256	Bradshaw, Wanklyn and Jordan	Liverpool
"	18 Barque Richmond, Harrison Grayson	351	De Lisle, Brothers & Co.	Do.
"	19 Brigantine Chaser, Benjamin Ingles	172	Parlane, Macalister and Co.	
"	19 Brig Leggetsmith, J. Trenowth	196	Nicholson, Green & Co.	London,
"	21 Schooner Volo, Reddell	163	Nuttall and Co.	New York.
"	22 Schooner Spirit, Phipps	297	Parlane, Atkinson and Co.	
"	23 Barque Baroness, Wells	299	Hughes Brothers	England.
"	26 Brig Marcella, Rowley Pollett	243	De Lisle Brothers and Co.	Do
"	29 Brig Lucy, Robert Wright	211	John Gill Stanton & Co	Buceo.
April	1 Brig Mary Miller, James Hunter	120	John Best and Brothers	
"	3 Brig Jane, Andrew Hunter	270	John Best & Brothers	
"	6 Barque William Pelle, John Bell	332	Wilfred Latham	
"	7 Barque Blair, Mudie	176	Parlane, Atkinson & Co.	England
"	10 Brig Sarah, David Lamb	201	Duguid, Barton & Co.	Do.
"	19 Brig Jane, George Ingersoll	201	Deacon, Twyford & Co.	Do.
"	25 Brig Susan, Robert Law	18	Nuttall & Co.	
"	28 Brig Clementine, Thomas Rae	195		
	AMERICAN.			
Feb.	18 Barque John Murray, William Lull	29	E. Ochoa & Co.	New York
March	15 Barque James Andrews, French	275	Samuel B. Hale	Boston
"	28 Brig Palos, Freeman Hatch	276	Samuel B. Hale	
"	29 Brig Falmouth, John Oliver	205	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.	Baltimore
	FRENCH.			
January	11 Barque Sultan, Demaire	327	Manuel Arrotea	Havre
"	19 Polacre Felicie, Vasse	14	Egg, Krutsch and Co.	Marseilles
Feb.	12 Barque Henri et Louise, Paul Gautier	319	A. Herand	Marseilles and Cette
March	6 Barque Ernest, Bouget	245	E. Ochoa & Co.	Havre.
"	10 Barque Camoens, Drouaux	245	Llavallol and Sons	Do.
April	3 Barque Soleil, Rouvier	2	Ogier, Lawrence	Marseilles & Cette
"	4 Barque Carolan, Lamand	211	dias Despouy	Havre.
"	20 Barque Napoleon, Rabaroly	227	Thomas Rousse	
	SPANISH.			
Novem.	19 Barque Ines, Juan Raimundo	235	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	Spain.
Feb.	12 Polacre Dueseda, José Esquer	18	Llavallol & Sons	Havana.
"	12 Brig Barcelo, Jose Fontrodona	239	Felipe Senillons	
March	15 Polacre Juanita, Juan Plat Isern	210	E. Ochoa and Co.	
"	16 Brigantine Carmen, Juan Pons	210	Felipe Senillons	
"	25 Brig Otelo, Vicente R coras	210	Santa Maria, Llambi & Cambaceres	
April	11 Brig Leocadia, Gil Gelpi	183	Santamaria, Llambi and Cambaceres	Havana.
"	12 Brig Emprendedor, Juan Molins	244	E. Ochoa and Co.	
"	28 Brig Lindo, Jaime Ferrer	196		
	SARDINIAN.			
January	1 Zumnen Sacra Familia, Stefano Cassingena	34	José Aregno	
"	20 Polacre Carolina, Pedro Aregno	223	José Aregno and Co.	Genoa
Sept.	13 Polacre Clotilde, Francisco Sartorio	237	José Aregno	
"	13 Brig Carolina, Pedro Aregno Senior	233	Adolfo Mancilla and Co.	
March	22 Barque Vittorina, Vicente Vaccaro	233	Pietrasera, Piaggio and Co.	
"	29 Polacre Maria Pasquita, C. Fasolo	301	Llavallol and Sons	Marseilles & Genoa
April	11 Polacre Lia, Lorenzo Sicardi	157	Adolfo Mancilla & Co.	
"	12 Brigantine Archangelo, Bartolome Daneri	151	Llavallol & Sons	
"	13 Brig San Giuseppe, Antonio Tito	167	Adolfo Mancilla and Co.	
"	16 Polacre Pachetto Felice, Juan Battista Vite	155	Adolfo Mancilla and Co.	
"	19 Brig Valentina, Nicolas Manara	197	Lezica & Co.	
	PRUSSIAN.			
January	27 Barque Wilhelm, Jacobs	245	Lezica & Co.	Antwerp.
March	24 Barque Albatross, Stowhouwe	300	Freyer Brothers	
"	29 Barque Friederich, John Christian Stormer	226	Freyer Brothers	Continent
	TUSCAN.			
Feb.	20 Brigantine Romulo, Dessurich	121	Piaggio, Pietraners & Co.	
	BELGIAN.			
April	2 Barque Ambiorix, C. De Boninge	261	Freyer Brothers	Valparaiso.
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Feb.	14 Brig Italia, Antonio Castellano	261	Corti, Francschilli and Co.	Antwerp.
	HOLSTEIN.			
March	11 Brig Dorothea, H. N. Dewitz	200	Freyer Brothers	New York.
	BRAZILIAN.			
Feb.	16 Brig Maria, J. J. Cruz de los Placeres	273	José Coelho Meyrelles	
March	28 Brig Navegante, Joaquin Gomez de Santos	258	Captain	
April	3 Brig California, Juan Mauricio Oliveras	193	Antonio Souza	
"	9 Brigantine Livia, Antonio Lemos	157	Juan Geronimo Martinez	
	LUBECK.			
January	4 Barque Alma, H. Wolf	241	Freyer Brothers	New York.
April	9 Brig Nanultus, Steffens	244	Boomermann, Frazier & Co.	Do.
	DUTCH.			
Feb.	16 Brig Wite Leeuws, J. F. Brandt	172	Calvo and Sons	Antwerp.
	HAMBURG.			
January	8 Barque Eudora, D. Schots	351	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.	Boston.
"	18 Barque Ida, J. H. Fetzerlein	332	Freyer Brothers	Rio Janeiro
"	16 Brig Adolph, S. Bohn	285	Richard Suston, Jun.	England.
April	9 Brigantine Atlantic Ocean, Nagel	160	J. N. Bieber & Co.	
	BREMEN.			
Decem.	13 Barque Creole, Henry Wessels	177	Becher, Preuss & Co	New York.
Feb.	13 Brig Phœnix, Diercks	228	Visser, Deetjen & Hughes	Hamburg.
April	30 Brig Basserman, Larsson	188	Wedekind & Co.	
	NORWEGIAN.			
Feb.	10 Barque Tomberg, Nielsen	418	Vicente Casares and Sons	
	SWEDISH.			
April	28 Brig Ariel, L. P. Aberg	26	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
	DANISH			
July	30 Brig Ida and Emma, E. Diedrichsen	152	Charles R. Horne	Brazil.
January	12 Brig Ocean, O. F. Dunker	157	Ambrosio Placette	Falmouth.
Feb.	19 Brig Delphin, H. P. Tuhl	18	Prunssain and Co	Havana.
March	11 Brig Mellita, P. B. Muller	135	Freyer Brothers	Hamburg.
"	21 Brigantine Union, Schmidt	162	Freyer Brothers	

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

FRENCH.—Barque Astrolabe, 18 guns, Commander Montravel.

Steamer Archimedes, Commander Bigeault.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

April 27.—Wind E.S.E., slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 28.—Wind E., rain.

Arrived, Swedish brig Ariel, 367 tons, L. P. Aberg, from Cadiz 6th March, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 150 laste salt, 128 bales matting, 20 bales white paper, 20 barrels ground pepper, 200 kegs olives.

British brig Clemantne, 195 tons, Thomas Rae, from Liverpool 25th February, to Nuttall & Co., with 410 packages, 6 boxes and 26 bales merchandize, 222 kegs nails, 1 box and 4 casks hardware, 100 barrels varnish, 1 box books, 10 tons coal, 53 do. iron.

Passengers—Messrs. Robert Smith and John Forrester.

Spanish brig Lindo, 196 tons, Jaime Ferrer, from Barcelona 3d March, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 315 pipes red wine, 30 bales white paper, 20 bags hazel nuts, 4 barrels red pepper, 6 pipes brandy, 4 do. anise seed do., 10 pieces matting, 8 bales and 8 roll's do., 12 do. mats, 2 boxes shoes, 396 doubloons, 14 silver dollars.

April 29.—Wind S., in the afternoon changed to S.W.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 30.—Wind S. S. W., at 11 a. m. changed to N.E.

Arrived, Bremen brig Bassorman, 180 tons, Larsen, from Santos 17th April, to Wedekind & Co.

Sailed, Prussian brig Dido, 306 tons, G. Malcow, for New York, despatched by Egg, Krutsch & Co.; with 3000 hides & 20 bags wool, 2 bales hide cuttings, 34 do. horse hair, 1051 dry ox and cow hides, 15,000 horns.

Brazilian polacre Condor, 188 tons, C. Nuñez de Oliveira, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Weskind & Co., with 2430 quintals jerked beef, 20 boxes preserves, 30 pieces sole leather, 1400 dry ox and cow hides.

May 1.—Wind N., fresh.

Sailed, Hamburg ship Heinrich, 350 tons, Charles H. Boye, for Boston, despatched by Zimmermann, Frazier & Co., with 3270 salted ox and cow hides, 993 dry do. do., 462 bales wool, 21 do. sheep skins, 1 do. calf skins, 29,000 horns.

May 2.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 3.—Wind N.

Sailed, British brigantine Louisa, 198 tons, John Pallot, for England, despatched by Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 4953 salted ox and cow hides, 92 pipes, 3 half pipes, 26 quarter casks and 900 boxes tallow, 40,000 bones.

Prussian barque Dinteil, 239 tons, Charles Neuman, for Antwerp, despatched by Diego Calvo & Sons, with 7953 dry ox and cow hides, 3500 salted do. do., 4 bales and 25 serroons hair, 20 bales and 58 bags wool.

National brig Courier, 150 tons, John Havighorst, for Antwarp, despatched by Visser, Deetjen & Hughes, with 7508 dry ox and cow hides, 10 bales hair.

Brazilian steamer Continentista, 137 tons, Justino da Silva Coutto, for Buceo, despatched by Ramon de las Carreras, with 306 boxes, 22 bales, 2 hogsheads, 2 barrels, 2 kegs, 1 tercio, 20 packages, 84 bags and 1 trunk merchandize, 6 rolls mats, 24 bradoon pieces bagging, 1 do. flanel, 80 sheets zinc, 48 pieces machinery.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels—

"Monton" 4 boxes, 1 bale, 4 barrels and 400 packages merchandise, 5 baskets seltz water, 1 package ribbone, 24 dozens brooms, 2000 alquieres salt, 444 rolls tobacco, 759 barrels sugar.

Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 3d inst.

National	5
British	30
American	4
French	8
Spanish	9
Sardinian	11
Brazilian	4
Lubeck	2
Prussian	3
Bremen	3
Norwegian	1
Belgian	1
Dutch	1
Hamburg	4
Danish	5
Tuscan	1
Neapolitan	1
Holstein	1
Swedish	1
	95

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday	64
Sunday	65
Monday	66
Tuesday	64
Wednesday	67
Thursday	67
Friday	70

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the first General Annual Meeting for the present year of Subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this City will be held at the British Consulate on Monday, the 13th of May, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Committee to manage the affairs of the said Church during the present year.

British Consulate.
Buenos Ayres, 2d May, 1850.
MARTIN T. HOOD,
H. B. M. Consul.

Total Abstinence & Beneficial Society of Buenos Ayres.

The Members of this Society are hereby notified that the regular Monthly Meeting for business will be held on Tuesday evening, May 7, at the Temperance Hall, Calle Merced, at 7 o'clock.

Buenos Ayres, May 2, 1850.

Best Cognac Brandy.

Either Martell's or United Vineyard Proprietors' Brands at $30 per gallon, guaranteed to be as good a quality as any to be had in Buenos Ayres.

Newsham & Yeiman,
Mayo, No. 66.

Amateur Racing Society.

A General Meeting of the Members to the above Society will be held on Friday next, 10th inst., at seven o'clock, p.m., at the Hotel de Paris, Calle Mayo, when the Treasurer's Accounts and the report of the Committee will be presented.

By order of the Committee.

Buenos Ayres, 3rd May, 1850.

Shipping List
or
John Higginbothom,

Licensed Ship Broker,
For London,

British brig "UNITED," 200 tons, J. P. Renouf, commander, has engaged her entire cargo, and has only room for a couple of cabin passengers who can be accommodated in a first-rate style.

Consignees Messrs. Egg, Krutsch & Co.

British brig "OTTOWA," 250 tons, Urquhart, commander, belongs to Glasgow, A. 1. at Lloyd's, and only two years old, has positively engaged a large portion of her cargo which is now going on board, Fallow in boxes and Salted hides can still be received on freight.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British brig WILLIAM TUCKER, 165 tons, J. W. Good, commander. A. 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, was only three years old, loading in the inner roads, has only room for a few bales, and guaranteed to have quick despatch, this vessel is in every respect a desirable a vessel as any in the port.

Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

British brigantine "CHOICE," 177 tons, A. Ogier, commander, built in Yarmouth, A. 1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, and only four years old, and is acknowledged to be one of the most favourite little vessels in the trade, is now loading in the inner roads and will be despatched within five days.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

British barque "RICHMOND," 351 tons, H. Grayson, commander, has only room for 2000 salted hides which can be received on board immediately.

This vessel is well known as being one of the fastest and finest in the trade and can be highly recommended to shippers and passengers, having most superior accommodations.

Consignees Messrs. Bradshaw, Wanklyn & Jordan.

FOR
Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "ADA," 243 tons, J. Amy, commander. Will sail in the course of ten days, all her cargo being contracted for, and has only room for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

British brigantine "ZANTE PACKET," T. Fudge, commander, only 192 tons register, built in Southampton, classed at Lloyd's A.1. for 12 years, well known in the Mediterranean as one of the fleetest and fastest vessels in the trade, has all her cargo contracted for and only room for passengers, her accommodation for same, is in every respect most superior.

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

British brig "LUCY" 211 tons, R. Wright, commander, is chartered and will sail in the course of two months, has most superior accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

British brigantine "LIGHT OF THE HAREM" 175 tons, Royal, commander, is loading fast, and having all her cargo contracted for will have quick despatch, this vessel is a most superior little craft, and in every respect a most desireable conveyance for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Philips, Tomkinson & Co.

British brig "AGILE," 256 tons, J. Small, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, and built at Ipswich, a most superior little vessel, and very recommendable for passengers, will be despatched within 5 or 6 days.

Consignees Messrs A. C. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

British brig "JANE," 201 tons, George Sargent, commander, can accommodate passengers, and is chartered to sail for England in the course of two months.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

Argentine brig "GENERAL BELGRANO," 302 tons, J. Garrido, commander, has engaged all her cargo, and can accommodate two or three passengers in the cabin in a most superior manner.

Consignees Messrs. A. C. Santamaria, Llambi & Cambaceres.

For Havre de Grace.

French barque "ERNEST," 240 tons, Bouget, Commander, has all her cargo contracted for, she is warranted to have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are very superior.

Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

French barque "CAMOENS," 245 tons, Drouaux, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. This vessel is one of the packets of the line, and being well known as one of the most favourite vessels in the trade, is a most superior opportunity for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. J. Llavallol & Sons.

For New York.

British schooner "SPIRIT," 163 tons, Phipps, commander. Is acknowledged to be one of the fastest British merchant vessels afloat, has accommodations for two cabin passengers, and is chartered to be despatched from the River Salado within 40 days from this day.

Consignees Messrs. Nuttall & Co.

For California.

British brig "CATHERINE EWAN," 232 tons, G. Dow, commander, A.1. at Lloyd's, and a most superior fast-sailing vessel, for two or three passengers, this opportunity is most recommendable application must be made immediately.

Consignee G. Dowse, Esq

For Freight or Charter.

British barque "MARY MILLER," 280 tons, J. Hunter, commander, a regular trader and well known as a fast vessel, and having always delivered her cargoes in good order, is in every respect a very desirable opportunity, was built in Hull and stands A. 1. at Lloyd's.

Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

French barque "CORIOLAN," 219 tons, Lamand, commander. Has already engaged a large portion of her cargo, and being a first-rate opportunity, will have immediate despatch, her accommodations for passengers are most superior.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Dénoyou.

For Marseilles & Cette.

French barque "HENRI & LOUISE," 193 tons, Gautier, commander. Has all her salted hides on board, and only wanting a few tons of bales and dry hides.

Consignee Cipriano Soulas

For Marseilles and Genoa.

Sardinian barque "Baron Paganini," 306 tons, Picobi Commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Llavallol & Sons.

For Marseilles.

French brig "Felicité," 121 tons, Viellarde, Commander. Has a Considerable portion of her cargo engaged and on board, has still room for a few tons of Dry hides and bales, and being a very small carrier is warranted to have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Egg, Krutisch & Co.

For Antwerp.

Prussian barque DINTER, 230 tons, Neuman, commander. Is now loading and has on board and engaged a considerable portion of her cargo and being a chartered vessel will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Valparaiso.

Belgian barque "AMBIORIX," 266 tons, Chas. de Buninge, commander. This fine vessel will have quick despatch, and has first-rate accommodations for Passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Havana,

Danish brig "DELPHIN," 180 tons, D. P. Juhl, commander. Will have quick despatch, and has superior accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Tremsein & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,

Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

May 5, 1850.

SHIPPING LIST.

For London,

The A. 1. British schooner "VOLO," 173 tons, Capt. W. G. Rendell, having engaged a part of her cargo will have quick despatch.—Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For New York,

The A.1. Lubec brig "NAUTILUS," of 246 tons, Capt. Steffens, can still absorb on freight from 2 to 3000 dry hides, and will have immediate despatch. Accommodations are first-rate for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frasier & Co.

The A.1. Holstein brig "DOROTHEA," of 200 tons register, capt. H. N. Dewits, can still take a small amount of cargo on freight, and has first rate accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Passengers Only

The very superior A.1. Hamburg barque EUDORA, of 351 tons, Capt. D. J. Schots, will have immediate despatch, and has first rate accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Rio Janeiro.

The A. 1. Hamburg brig AUGUST & JULIUS, of 160 tons. Capt. C. H. Fuhrken, has the greatest part of cargo engaged, and can still admit on freight, also, has good accommodations for passengers. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

The A. 1. Dutch brig WITTE LEEUW, 172 tons, Capt. J. F. Brandt, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, can still receive on freight—

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

The superior A. 1. Bremen brig PHŒNIX, 210 tons, Capt. Diercks, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged and can still take—Consignees Messrs. Visser, Doeljes & Hughes.

For San Francisco,

Calling at Valparaiso.

The A. 1. National brig VUELTA DE OBLIGADO, 250 tons, Capt. H. Paulsen, will be despatched in all the coming month, and can admit a small portion of cargo—has excellent accommodations for passengers with the best treatment.

For the above, apply to

Richard Sutton, Jun.

Ship Broker,
No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

For London.

—Passengers only—

The splendid, new, and remarkably fast sailing, Liverpool clipper-built brigantine

BALKAN,

per register 192 tons,
Charles T. Sloman, master.

Has all her cargo engaged, and the last of it about shipping, and will leave within a very few days.

Her accommodations for Passengers are not to be surpassed by those of any vessel in port, and she offers a most eligible conveyance.

For terms apply to Capt. Sloman, to the Consignees Messrs. Barker & Orr, or to

Charles R. Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 55, Calle la Reconquista.

April 25, 1850.

For Liverpool.

The known A. 1. British full ship

Plata,

pr. Register 248 tons,
Richard Bird Pringle, Master

Has all her heavy freight engaged and shipping and has now only room for a few tons of bales or other light freight.

The "Plata" has superior accommodations for Passengers, and offers an eligible opportunity for those desirous of proceeding to Great Britain.

For terms apply to the Consignees Messrs Briscoe & Co., or to

Charles R. Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 55, Calle Reconquista.

April 19, 1850.

For Antwerp.

The superior, new, coppered and copper-fastened A. 1. Neapolitan brig

"Italia,"

burthen 261 tons,
A. Castellano, master.

Is a splendid, new vessel, built of the very best materials, and now on her first voyage, being a very swift sailer.

Has only room for a small proportion of her cargo, in dry hides or bales, which if shipped quickly so as to abbreviate her stay here, will be taken on moderate terms.

Passengers will find this an excellent opportunity.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to the Consignees Messrs. Corti, Fanciscelli & Co., or to

Charles R. Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 55 calle la Reconquista.

April 25, 1850.

For Liverpool,

The well known, fast-sailing, regular trading British brig

Wilton Wood,

A. 1. at Lloyd's,
Matthew Russell, Commander,

Has still room for salted hides and light freight.

She will meet with quick despatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. She possesses every advantage for passengers, and can accommodate a certain number in the steerage if application be made immediately.

For further particulars please apply to the Consignees Messrs. John Best Brothers, or to

Ruparto de la Concha,
Licensed Ship Broker.

No. 15½ Calle Reconquista.

For Sale,

About 2000 young trees of rapid growth, proper for forming a mosite, though only of 3 years standing, several are fit for corral posts. Apply at 140 Perú.

Removal.

The undersigned respectfully informs his customers that he has Removed his Boot and Shoe Manufactory from the corner of Calle la Piedad, No. 42, to the new building of Mr. Thomas Armstrong, in the same street in front of Nos. 50 and 52, a store with two doors, without number, where he will be happy to receive his old customers, and say new ones who may wish to favour him with their orders, warranting them that his work shall be made of the best materials and workmanship.

M. PARKER.

P.S.—Take particular notice—from the old corner going towards San Miguel, one quarter of the square on the right hand side in front of Nos. 50 & 52, where he has on hand Boots and Shoes of all descriptions; those who prefer pegged work will always find ready-manufactured by himself; an excellent assortment of the above articles at reduced prices.

Wanted a Gardener,

To take charge of a Quinta in the vicinity of the city; he must be well acquainted with pruning grape vines and the care of fruit trees. None but married men apply.

Calle San Martin (formerly Catedral) No. 53.

Buenos Ayres, April 20, 1850.

Notice to the Public.

For Sale, by private contract, the Stables, Horses, Saddles, Bridles and mark, the property of Mr. Wm. Kelly, the present occupier. For further particulars apply on the premises, No. 120 Calle Mayo.

Buenos Ayres, April 18, 1850.

Furnished Rooms and Board.

ATLANTIC HOTEL.

No. 26 Calle Tucuman.

Single Gentlemen, or Gentlemen and their families, can be well accommodated at this large commodious Hotel; for convenience and comfort no other Hotel in this city or province of Buenos Ayres is its equal.

Situated North, from the principal landing place about 500 yards.

FOR HAMBURG,

Taxy very fast sailing, first class, coppered and copper fastened Danish brig

"Melitta,"

per register 159 tons,
Capt. F. B. Meller.

Is a very small carrier and sails remarkably fast. Has engaged and shipping nearly all her cargo, and will be despatched immediately.

She can still take on freight about 2000 dry hides or equivalent in bales, and has excellent accommodations for passengers.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to the Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers, or to

Charles R. Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 55 Calle la Reconquista.

April 5, 1850.

FOR ANTWERP,

The well-known, fast sailing, and superior first class, coppered and copper fastened Argentine brig

"Narcisa,"

236 tons register,
Capt. Andrew Martin,

Has only room for a small part of her cargo on freight, and will have quick despatch.

For freight of a few salted hides, and about the equivalent to 3000 dry hides, in hides or in bales—as well as for passage, her accommodations being excellent, apply to the Consignees Messrs. G. Rick & Co., or to

Charles R. Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 55, Calle la Reconquista.

April 5, 1850.

The undersigned beg to give notice that their business in this city will henceforward be carried on under the firm of Duguid, Barton & Co.

Thomas Duguid & Co.

Buenos Ayres, April 7, 1850.

Thomas Tucker,

Tailor,

Calle de la Reconquista, No. 104.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his establishment from Calle Mayo to the above, where he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of their favours, having on hand a new and select assortment of Cloths of all kinds, Fancy and English Cassimeres of the most fashionable patterns and the very best quality, Cushmeres, Velvets, plain and figured, Satin waistcoat pieces, Velvet do., which he respectfully offers to the public to make up on the most reasonable terms, guaranteeing a good fit, good material and good workmanship.

Outfitting and Tailoring Establishment,

Next door to the Argentine Theatre, No. 21 Calle de la Merced.

Having secured the assistance of a first-rate cutter, and one who is acquainted with every branch of the business, there will be no pains or expense spared by Mr. GIBSON to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour him with their patronage.

Just received and constantly on hand an elegant and extensive assortment of French cloths, consisting of superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, &c., &c.: Hats, Caps, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Shirts of various qualities, Linen, Cotton and Woollen of all sizes, &c., as cheap as any in Buenos Ayres.

Dress Coats of the finest French Cloth	$350	to 380
Top Coats of the best Beaver	250	" 280
Superfine Cassimere Vests	30	" 50
French Cassimere Pants	60	" 120
Do. Cloth	80	" 100
Pilot	40	" 70

The above are selling cheaper than can be had in this city; and those wishing to provide themselves with a good suit for the Winter would do well to improve the present opportunity, as it is one that will not probably offer for a long time to come.

N.B.—Ladies' Riding Habits made after the most approved and fashionable style of the best of French Mottoes, and at the lowest prices.

All who may be in want of the above articles are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Advertisement.

Wanted, by a young Englishman, who can give most respectable references, a situation either in a Mercantile Hou e or Bu reau. Address J. G. at No. 59 Calle Mayo.

Mrs. McGaw,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has removed from Calle de Mayo No 110 to Calle de Cuyo No. 97, where she can accommodate Gentlemen or families with board and lodging.

Situation Wanted.

A young man who would make himself generally useful wishes to obtain employment as clerk in a barrack, lumber yard, or any place where active employment would be required Good references as to character may be given. Apply at No. 59 Calle Mayo.

Forster's

Patent Water Filters.

These Filters constructed on an entirely new and scientific principle, and recently introduced here, purify water in a manner superior to any that have hitherto been imported; and will be found extremely useful to families who have no algive. Sold in the house of the sole consignees, No. 36, Calle Santa Clara, where one may be seen in operation.

For Sale,

A complete collection of this country's public papers, and a great number of other entries documents connected with the history of men and things in the country; commencing from the year 1806 to the present epoch. Apply at 190 Calle Mayo.

To Captains of Vessels.

On Sale, 25 Barrels of prime Salted Beef, ready for immediate shipment, and in excellent condition, Apply at No. 49 Market Place.

For Sale.

A beautiful full grown Tame Tigress, with iron cage. Apply at No 298 Representantes.

Mr. John Goldsworthy,

If he will apply at No. 93, Calle de Lima, will receive a Letter from England, stated to be of great importance.

April 10, 1850.

Port Wine.

Connoisseurs of Port Wine will do well to make a purchase of some of the most superior wine offered for sale in this city, imported in the year 1840. Its excellent qualities, high flavour &c. can well be recommended to patients, indeed to any gentleman requiring so delicious a wine.

At P. Fleming's Naval Store, No. 28, Calle Julio, (formerly Alsmeda.)

EXPORTS.

FEATHERS—Duty, 4 per cent.

Ostrich, long black	lb—	7	a 8
" mixed	do—	4	a —

HAIR—Duty, 4 per cent.

Horse, short	arroba	38	a 40
" mixed	do	44	a 50
" long 18 to 24 inches do		100	a 110

HIDE Cuttings—Duty, 4 per cent.

Baled, quinine		30	a 32

HIDES—Duty, 1 dollar each.

Matadero or saladero, flashed, 27 to 30 lbs. average, per 25 lbs.		50	a 54
Matadero, country, 25 to 30 lbs. av.		46	a 50
For Spain, per 35 lbs		45	a 47
" North America, per do		45	a 46
Of all stake	per do	40	a 46
Salted ox, 60 lbs. av, per 60 lbs.		41	a 42
Do. " 63 lbs. and above do.		43	a 45
" cow 45 to 48 lbs. average do.		a	36
" " 50 lbs. and above do.		25	a 36
Horse, salted, each		a	8 rs.sil.
" dry	do	12	a 13

HORNS—Duty, 4 per cent.

Ox	thousand	800	a 850
Cow	do	200	a 250

JERKED Beef—Duty, 4 p. ct. sql.

SKINS—Duty, calf i dol. each (		a	—
stunks 2 dol. all other (		a	—
Calf, 3 to 12 lbs. wt., per 35 lbs.		50	a 55
Chinchilla, per dozen		a	—
Goat	per do	a	—
Nutria	per lb	4½	a 5
Sheep, washed, fine and ordinary	do	38	a 40
Do. dirty	do	28	a 30

TALLOW—Duty, rs4 per ct., melted free.

Matadero, raw	Consignees Mess.	19	a 20
Do.	assorted, 1st class, do	29	a 30
Do.	pure, 2nd class, do	24	a 25
Grease and tallow	do	22½	a 23

WOOL—Duty free.

Ordinary, washed	arroba	33	a 36
Do. dirty	do	16	a 18
Mestiza, washed	do	40	a 40
Do. dirty	do	18	a 22
Fine, washed	do	50	a 65
" dirty	do	33	a 38
Cordova, washed	do	26	a 26½ rasil.
Do. dirty			

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE, England, in currency, 31d. per dol.
Do. do. do. in specie 4s. 2d. per oz.
Do. France, do. do. 88f. per oz.
" " Montevideo, par 4 ½ cent. prem.
" " Rio Janeiro, 2 do. do.
" " United States 5 & 6 per cent. discount.

The highest rate of exchange upon England during the week, 31d. per ounce, cash.
The lowest, 60s.

STOCK—Six per cent. } No transactions.
" Four per cent. }

BULLION—Spanish doubloons 250 a 251
" Patriot do 256 a 258½
" Do. Dollars — a 18½
" Spanish do. & Patacones 161 a 17
" Plata Macuquina 14 a 14½

The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 262
The lowest 260
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 259½
The lowest 257
Permits for shipping specie, prem. per cent, a 1

FREIGHTS.

Destinations.	Dry Hides.	Salted Hides.	Tallow.	Bales.	Jerked Beef.
Great Britain.	60s per 2240 lbs.	30s. p. 2240 lbs.	In box. 30s. } per 2240 lbs. In pipes 30s. } Hair 15s.	Wool 22s. 6d. Hair 25s.	nominal.
France	55 fs. per 900 k.	40 f. per 1000 k.	35 fs. p. 1000 k.	36 p. 42 cubic ft.	nominal.
Continent	£3 per 2240 lbs.	£24 30s. p. 2240 lbs	30s. p. 40 ft		
Spain	$24 per 2000 lbs.	none			
United States	$10 p. 2000 lbs.	$5 per 2000 lb.	none	$1 per 40 feet.	3 rs. p. 100 nom ins
Rio Janeiro	none	none	none	none	6 rs p/rs. per 100 lb
Havana	none	none	none	none	

Freights generally nominal, nothing doing.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor!